68TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 1598

TO AMEND THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924

FEBRUARY 26, 1925.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington, from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 12430]

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12430) to amend the immigration act of 1924, having had the same under consideration, reports it back to the House without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

The bill H. R. 12430 is designed to correct difficulties of a minor but very embarrassing nature which have arisen in the enforcement of the immigration act of 1924. The bill contains three sections, which are explained as follows:

Section 1, amending subdivision (a) of section 4 of the immigration act of 1924, merely adds to the class of "nonquota immigrants" the husband of an American woman citizen. The committee is informed that a comparatively few cases have arisen wherein an American woman citizen, having married an alien, has sought the admission of her husband outside of the quota of the country of his birth. As a matter of equity, such admission should be provided for. If the wife of a male citizen is entitled to nonquota status, the same status should attach to the husband of a female citizen.

Section 2, amending subdivision (d) of section 4 of the immigration act of 1924, adds to the class of "nonquota immigrants" the wife and unmarried children under 18 years of age of an alien minister or professor who entered the United States prior to July 1, 1924. This will cure an anomalous situation. Under the law as it is now in force nonquota status attaches to these relatives of a minister or professor entering the country at any time after July 1, 1924, whereas such status is denied to the relatives (of the same degree) of a minister or professor who was in the country on that date. The committee believes that this distinction between individuals of the same class should not exist. In other words, if those who come now are entitled to bring in certain dependents without regard to quota

restrictions, the same privilege should be extended to those who have resided in the country for some time. The committee is informed that a comparatively few persons will be advantaged if the amendment is made, but the present patent inequity of the law will be corrected.

Section 3 legalizes the admission of a small group of aliens who were temporarily admitted between May 26 and July 1, 1924. These aliens, approximately eight in number, would have been admissible had they arrived at a port of entry on or after July 1, 1924; or they would have been admissible had they arrived before May 26, 1924, the date of the Supreme Court's decision reversing the Gottlieb and Markarian decisions. By the joint resolution (Public Res. No. 37, 68th Cong.) approved June 5, 1924, the admission of persons in similar status was legalized. The same relief should be extended to those affected by this section. It is a simple act of justice which Congress alone can grant.

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